



This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

### Usage guidelines

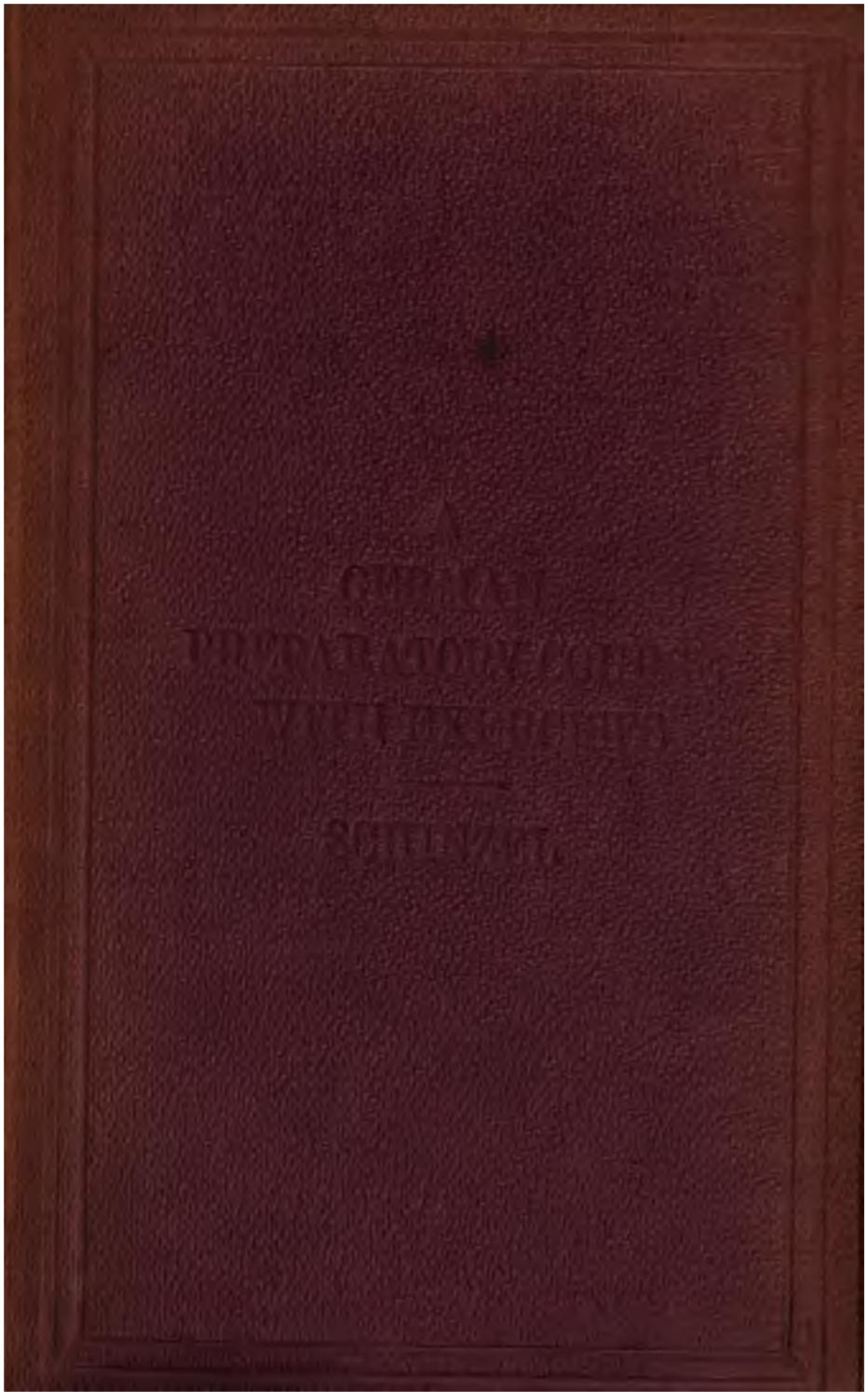
Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

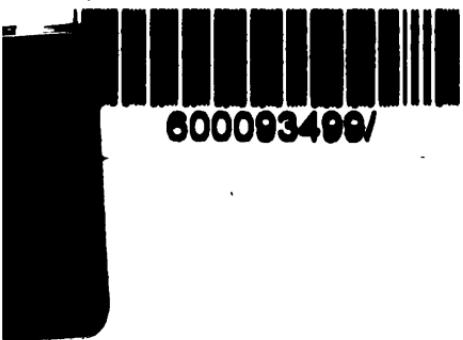
We also ask that you:

- + *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.
- + *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.
- + *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.
- + *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

### About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at <http://books.google.com/>

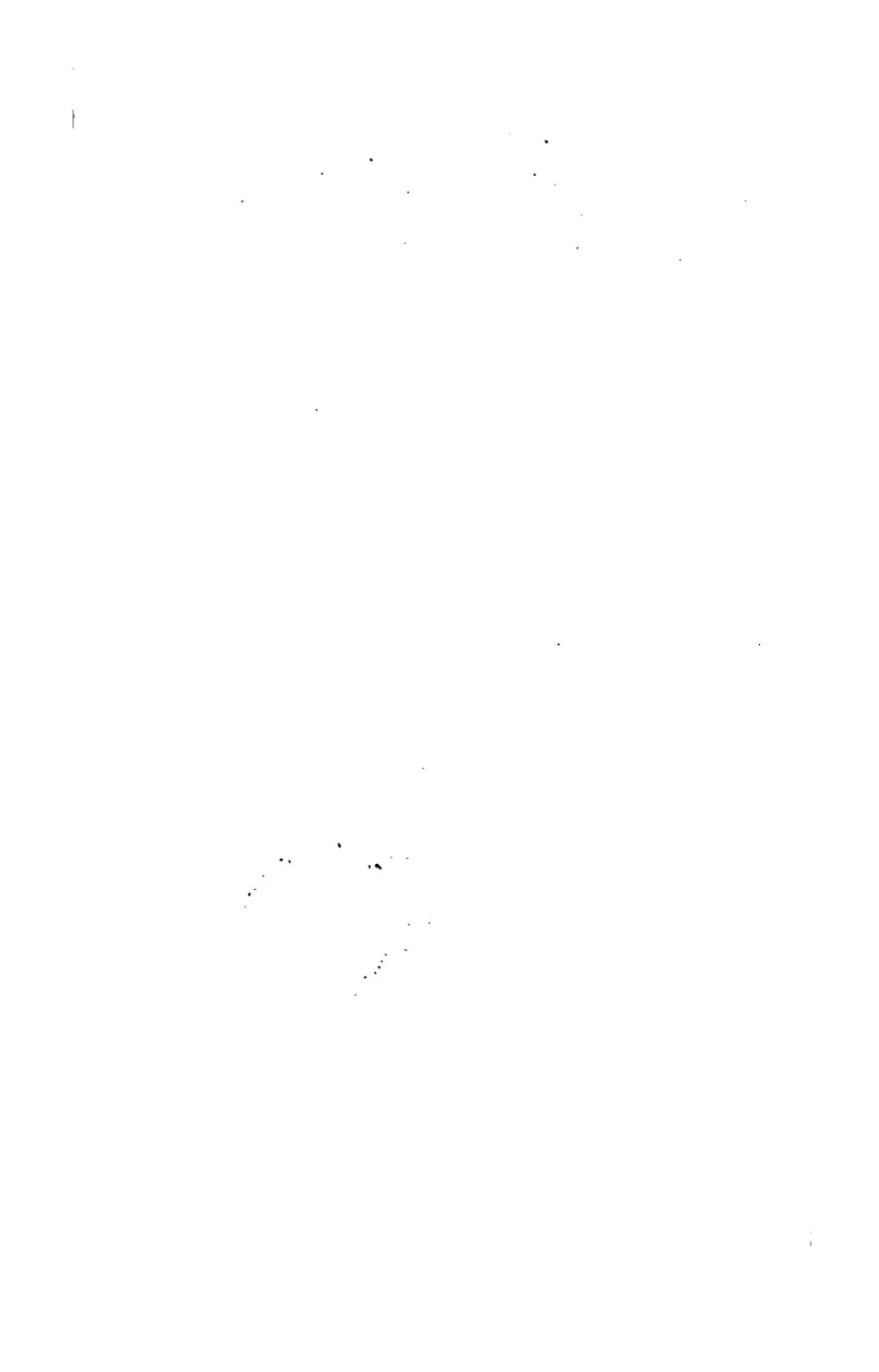




600093499/



With the Publishers  
Campbell



# A GERMAN PREPARATORY COURSE WITH EXERCISES

BY

**EDWARD SCHINZEL,**

Graduate of Münster,

GERMAN MASTER OF ST. PETER'S COLLEGiate SCHOOL, EATON SQUARE,

LATE PROFESSOR OF GERMAN AND CLASSICS

AT THE ROYAL GYMNASIA OF COLOGNE AND ELBERFELD.



LONDON,

**WHITTAKER & CO.**

AVE MARIA LANE.

1867.

303. L. 32.

Entered in Stationers' Hall.

\* \* The right of Translation and Adaptation is reserved by the author.

## PREFACE.

---

The experience I have had in teaching the German language, has shown me that the first instruction in German is greatly impeded by the want of proper books to be placed in the hands of young beginners. Excellent works are extant on the German language; but their method of subjecting the pupil to a lengthened course of grammatical studies before introducing him into the language itself, deters not only the young but all those who have neither talent nor perseverance enough to undergo a similar course of dry theoretical studies. The system which they are anxious to recommend as the key to the language, is so complicated, so replenished with artificial divisions and subdivisions, with exceptions to the divisions, exceptions to the subdivisions, and exceptions to the exceptions, that none but the most talented ever succeed in making themselves perfectly acquainted with it. And after having thus carefully studied, what the pupil has been told to be the elements of the language, he will find to his great annoyance, that he knows nothing but rules and paradigms which do not enable him to form one single practical sentence.

Other little books have been presented to the public with the avowed object of avoiding grammar altogether, of which we will only remark that the best

authorities have not hesitated to condemn them in the strongest terms.

The aim of the present book is not to dispense with grammar as something superfluous, but to reduce it to the wants of a beginner. A superficial glance will convince every teacher that it is written on a similar plan to that of the books alluded to, but that it differs entirely from them by a systematic arrangement not met with in any other book of the same description. In the present book the pupil is not misled by a series of incorrect and superficial observations, nor bewildered with an insufficient collection of contradictory examples, but is gradually led, to observe the principles on which the language is based: what is regular and normal, is not only taught but thoroughly practised, before irregularities are introduced.

For a similar reason the following innovation has been introduced. All the vocabularies are given in English characters which are likewise used in German books and learnt by every German child under the designation of Latin characters. All the German exercises however and those German words which occur for the second time (see L. VI) are printed in German letters and may be used as a practice for reading. We also recommend to beginners the preliminary use of English characters in their translations.

EDWARD SCHINZEL.

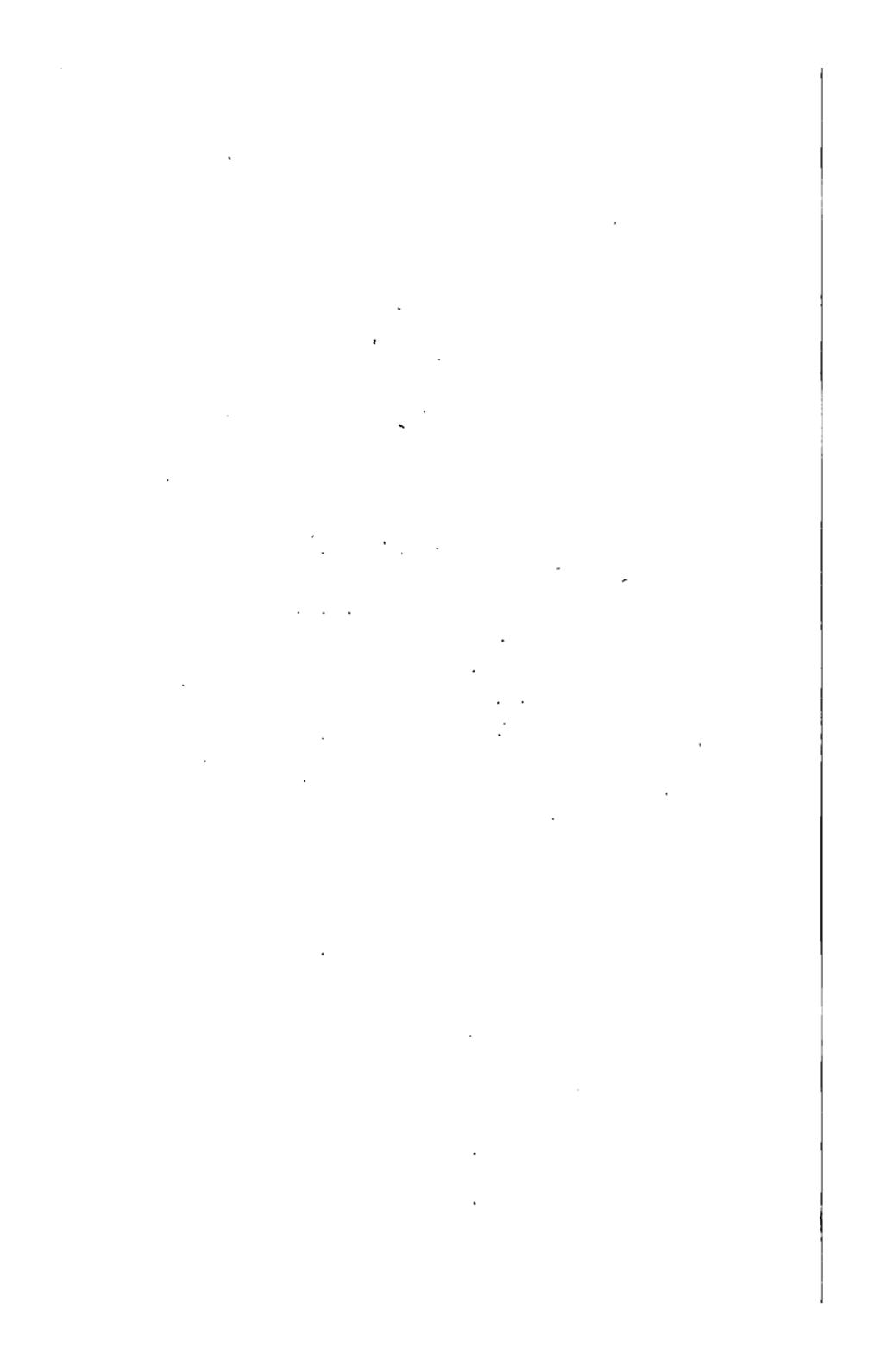
*NB.* As the present little book only forms part of a greater work, I beg leave to refer the reader to the preface of my German method, printed at the end of this book.

## CONTENTS.

---

LESSON	PAGE
i and ii. The auxiliary verb <i>sein</i> , to be . . . . .	1—3
iii. Nouns or Substantives — the definite article	3—4
iv and v. On the gender of substantives . . . . .	4—6
vi—ix. On the comparison of adjectives . . . . .	7—14
x and xi. The auxiliary <i>haben</i> , to have. . . . .	14—16
xii. Pronouns . . . . .	16—17
xiii and xiv. The auxiliary <i>werden</i> , to become . . . . .	17—19
xv. Possessive pronouns . . . . .	19—20
xvi—xviii. Formation of the plural . . . . .	20—28
xix. The regular verb (present tense) . . . . .	28—29
xx. " " " Perfect . . . . .	30—31
xxi—xxiii. Formation of the plural (continued) . . . .	32—38
xxiv and xxv. Declension of feminine nouns . . . . .	38—42
xxvi a. xxvii. Declension of masculine and neuter nouns .	42—45

---



## THE GERMAN ALPHABET.

---

### 1. VOWELS.

English.	A.	a.	E.	e.	I.	i.	O.	o.	U.	u.
German.	Ä.	a.	Ë.	e.	Ï.	i.	Ö.	o.	Ü.	u.
German Hand- Writing.	<i>A.</i>	<i>a.</i>	<i>Ë.</i>	<i>e.</i>	<i>Ï.</i>	<i>i.</i>	<i>Ö.</i>	<i>o.</i>	<i>Ü.</i>	<i>u.</i>

### 2. DIPHTHONGS.

English.	Ae.	ae.	Oe.	oe.	Ue.	ue.		
German.	Äe (Ä).	ä.	Ëe (Ö).	ö.	Üe (Ü).	ü.		
German Hand- Writing.	<i>Ae.</i>	<i>Äe.</i>	<i>Ëe.</i>	<i>Öe.</i>	<i>Üe.</i>	<i>Üe.</i>		
English.	Au.	au.	Ei.	ei.	Eu.	eu.	Aeu.	aeu.
German.	Äu.	au.	Ëi.	ei.	Ëu.	eu.	Äeu.	äu.
German Hand- Writing.	<i>Au.</i>	<i>Äu.</i>	<i>Ëi.</i>	<i>Öi.</i>	<i>Üu.</i>	<i>Üu.</i>	<i>Äau.</i>	<i>äu.</i>

### 3. THE CONSONANTS.

English.	B.	b.	C.	c.	D.	d.	F.	f.
German.	ß.	b.	Ë.	c.	Ð.	d.	ß.	f.
German Hand- Writing.	<i>B.</i>	<i>b.</i>	<i>Ë.</i>	<i>c.</i>	<i>Ð.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>ß.</i>	<i>f.</i>

English.	G.	g.	H.	h.	J.	j.	K.	k.
German.	Ğ.	ğ.	Ḩ.	ḩ.	Ǯ.	ǯ.	^K.	^K.
German Hand- Writing.	<i>G.</i>	<i>g.</i>	<i>Ḩ.</i>	<i>ḩ.</i>	<i>Ǯ.</i>	<i>ǯ.</i>	<i>^K.</i>	<i>^K.</i>
English.	L.	l.	M.	m.	N.	n.	P.	p.
German.	Ł.	ł.	ℳ.	ṁ.	Ń.	ń.	܂.	܂.
German Hand- Writing.	<i>L.</i>	<i>ł.</i>	<i>ℳ.</i>	<i>ṁ.</i>	<i>Ń.</i>	<i>ń.</i>	<i>܂.</i>	<i>܂.</i>
English.	Q.	q.	R.	r.	S.	s.	T.	t.
German.	܂.	܂.	܂.	܂.	܂.	܂.	܂.	܂.
German Hand- Writing.	<i>Q.</i>	<i>܂.</i>	<i>܂.</i>	<i>܂.</i>	<i>܂.</i>	<i>܂.</i>	<i>܂.</i>	<i>܂.</i>
English.	V.	v.	W.	w.	X.	x.	Y.	y.
German.	܂.	܂.	܂.	܂.	܂.	܂.	܂.	܂.
German Hand- Writing.	<i>V.</i>	<i>܂.</i>	<i>܂.</i>	<i>܂.</i>	<i>܂.</i>	<i>܂.</i>	<i>܂.</i>	<i>܂.</i>

#### 4. COMPOUND CONSONANTS.

English.	ch.	sch.	ph.	tz.	sz.
German.	Ӧ.	Ӧ.	Ӧ.	Ӧ.	Ӧ.
German Hand- Writing.	<i>Ӧ.</i>	<i>Ӧ.</i>	<i>Ӧ.</i>	<i>Ӧ.</i>	<i>Ӧ.</i>
English.	ck.	fs.	st.	ff.	
German.	đ.	ff.	ft.	ff.	
German Hand- Writing.	<i>Ӧ.</i>	<i>Ӧ.</i>	<i>Ӧ.</i>	<i>Ӧ.</i>	

## FIRST LESSON.

### FIRST AUXILIARY VERB.

	'ely.
III.	I?
Reich, jung, kalt, nicht, krank,	thou?
rich, young — alt, old — cold, not — ill —	?
	we?
	you?
	they?
	(u)!
	ie — es, they —
	are —

reich, rich — arm, poor — jung, young — alt, old — kalt, cold — warm, warm — nicht, not — sehr, very — krank, ill — schlecht, bad — jung, young — alt, old — froh, glad — traurig, sad — heiss, hot — hier, here — so, so — müde, tired.

*N.B.* The German exercises are to be translated into English, retranslated into German, corrected by the pupil himself and then committed to memory.

1. Er ist nicht jung. — Bist du nicht müde? — Sind sie nicht alt? — Ist sie gut? — Ist es nicht sehr kalt

English.	G.	g.	H.	h.	J.	j.	K.	k.
German.	Ğ.	ğ.	Ḩ.	ḩ.	Ǯ.	ǯ.	^K.	^K.
German Hand- Writing.	{	G. g.	G. f.	J. j.	K. k.			
English.	L.	l.	M.	m.	N.	n.	P.	p.
German.	Ł.	ł.	ℳ.	ṁ.	Ń.	ń.	ڦ.	ڻ.
German Hand- Writing.	{	L. l.	M. m.	N. n.	P. p.			
English.	Q.	q.	R.	r.	S.	s.	T.	t.

German.	ɸ..	ʃɸ..	ψɸ..	ɸ..	ɸ..	
German Hand- Writing.	{	ɸ..	ʃɸ..	(ʃɸ..)	ɸ..	ɸ..
English.	ck.	fs.	st.		ff.	
German.	d.	ff.	ft.		ff.	
German Hand- Writing.	{	ck.	ff. (fθ)	ft. (fz.)	ff. (fθ.)	

## FIRST LESSON.

### FIRST AUXILIARY VERB.

#### PRESENT.

<i>Affirmatively.</i>	<i>Interrogatively.</i>
ich bin, I am	bin ich? am I?
du bist, thou art	bist du? art thou?
er ist, he is	ist er? is he?
wir sind, we are	sind wir, are we?
Sie sind, you are	sind Sie, are you?
sie sind, they are.	sind sie? are they?

IMPERATIVE: seien Sie! be (you)!

ich, I — du, thou — er, he — sie, she — es, it  
wir, we — Sie, you — sie, they  
bin, am — bist, art — ist, is — sind, are —  
gross, great, big, tall, large.  
klein, little, small, short.

reich, rich — arm, poor — gut, good — schlecht, bad  
jung, young — alt, old — froh, glad — traurig, sad  
kalt, cold — warm, warm — heiss, hot  
nicht, not — sehr, very — hier, here — so, so  
krank, ill — müde, tired.

*N.B.* The German exercises are to be translated into English, retranslated into German, corrected by the pupil himself and then committed to memory.

1. Er ist nicht jung. — Bist du nicht müde? — Sind sie nicht alt? — Ist sie gut? — Ist es nicht sehr kalt

hier? — Er ist nicht reich. — Ich bin sehr froh. — Sie ist sehr traurig. — Es ist sehr klein. — Wir sind müde. — Es ist gut.

2. I am young. — Thou art tall. — He is old. — She is rich. — It is warm. — We are poor. — You are short. — They are cold. — Am I not good? — Art thou glad? — Is it not bad? Are you sad? — Are they not small? — Is it not hot? — Are you ill? I am not ill; I am sad. — We are not rich. — She is not young. — Are you tired? We are not tired. — He is very glad. — It is very bad. — Be (you) so good. — Be (you) not sad!

---

## SECOND LESSON.

## FIRST AUXILIARY VERB.

## IMPERFECT.

ich war — I was  
du warst — thou wast  
er war — he was  
wir waren — we were  
Sie waren — you were  
sie waren — they were.

wat, was — warfst, wast — waren, were.

schön, beautiful, fine — hübsch, handsome, pretty — hässlich, ugly.

ruhig, quiet — unruhig, unquiet, restless, uneasy, noisy.

fleissig, diligent, industrious — faul, idle

kühl, cool — schwül, sultry — wahr, true — gesund healthy — da, there — oder, or — weder, neither — noch, nor.

3. Sie waren weder jung noch alt. — Er war traurig oder frant. — Wir waren weder froh noch traurig. — Es war weder hier noch dort. — Waren sie ruhig? — War es nicht schwül? — Seien Sie nicht unruhig!

4. It is true. — She was restless. — We were glad. — It was sultry. — Were you sad? — Were they not very noisy? — It was healthy. — You are industrious. — She is neither young nor old. — It was ugly. — Is it not cool here? — Were we not poor? — Was she not tired? — Were you not idle? — Were we not quiet? — It was neither beautiful nor ugly. — They are neither rich nor poor. — I am neither uneasy nor sad. — She is neither good nor bad. — It is neither here nor there.

## THIRD LESSON.

## NOUNS or SUBSTANTIVES.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
der Mann, the man, the husband	die Frau, the woman, wife	das Kind, the child
der Vater, the father	die Mutter, the mother	das Haus, the house
der Bruder, the bro- ther	die Schwester, the sister	das Geld, the money
der Lehrer, the teacher, the master	die Magd, the maid- servant	das Fleisch, the meat
der Hund, the dog	die Katze, the cat	das Band, the ribbon.

The definite article "the" is translated in three different manners; before a masculine noun it is *der*, before a feminine *die* and before a neuter *das*.

All substantives are written with a capital letter.

neu, new — alt, old — theuer, dear — billig, cheap — treu,  
faithful — falsch, false — gütig, kind — roh, raw — todt, dead —  
für, for — und, and.

5. Das Haus war weder neu noch alt. — Das Band  
ist weder theuer noch billig. — Weder der Mann noch die  
Frau war da. — Das Geld war weder für die Magd  
noch für das Kind. — Das Fleisch war roh. — War er  
fleßig oder faul?

6. The woman is kind. — The man was tall. — The child was ill. — The dog is dead. — The meat is for the cat. — The father and the mother are good. — The teacher was not rich. — The servant is poor. — The money is new. — The man and the woman were old. — The ribbon is for the woman. — The house was very dear. — The brother and the sister were tired. — Is the ribbon dear or cheap? — Is the dog old or young? — Was the woman not very sad? — Was the child diligent? — Was the teacher glad? — Were the man and the woman poor? — Is the dog not faithful? — Was the cat not false? — Was it warm or cold? — Be (you) so kind! — The ribbon was pretty.

## FOURTH LESSON.

## GENDER.

All nouns and appellations of males are masculine; those of females are feminine; but those of things or inanimate beings are not all neuter as in English. Names of things are either masculine, feminine or neuter, and the gender of each must be learnt carefully.

<i>Masculine.</i>	<i>Feminine.</i>	<i>Neuter.</i>
der Ofen, the oven, stove	die Lampe, the lamp	das Feuer, the fire
der Löffel, the spoon	die Gabel, the fork	das Messer, the knife
der Wein, the wine	die Milch, the milk	das Wasser, the water
der Käse, the cheese	die Butter, the butter	das Brod, the bread
der Hof, the court, court-yard	die Schule, the school	das Zimmer, the room
der Garten, the gar- den	die Kirche, the church	das Dach, the roof
der Schüler, the pupil, scholar	die Aufgabe, the ex- ercise, lesson	das Buch, the book

*Note.* Das Mädchen, the girl, is neuter although it denotes a female.

weiss, white — schwarz, black — roth, red — grün, green — gelb,

yellow — blau, blue — braun, brown — grau, grey — scharf,  
sharp — stumpf, blunt — lang, long — zu, too — aus, out.

7. Die Milch ist weiß. — Das Wasser ist weder heiß noch kalt. — Die Aufgabe ist weder gut noch schlecht. — Das Buch ist für das Mädchen. — Ist das Band grün oder blau? — Ist das Feuer aus?

8. The stove is black. — The fire was out. — The wine is white or red. — The spoon is too long. — Is the knife sharp or blunt? — The book is brown or blue. — The fork is pretty. — The room was too large. — The exercise is neither too small nor too large. — The garden is green. — The school and the church are new. — Was the pupil not diligent? — The milk was for the cat. — The house is yellow. — The dog is brown. — The cat is grey. — The room is neither too warm nor too cold. — The roof is red. — The cheese is white, the butter yellow, and the bread brown.

## FIFTH LESSON.

## GENDER.

Names of animals — whether they represent a male or a female — have a particular gender each.

*Masculine* are: der Fisch, the fish — der Vogel, the bird — der Sperling, the sparrow — der Wolf, the wolf — der Fuchs, the fox.

*Feminine*: die Maus, the mouse — die Ratte, the rat — die Eule, the owl — die Lerche, the lark — die Fliege, the fly — die Nachtigall, the nightingale.

*Neuter*: das Thier, the animal — das Pferd, the horse — das Schwein, the pig — das Insect', the insect.

Only in a few cases there are three denominations

for the same species, one masculine, one feminine and one neuter:

der Ochse, the ox	die Kuh, the cow	das Kalb, the calf
der Hahn, the cock	die Henne, the hen	das Huhn, the fowl.
	dieser, diese, dieses, this.	

*Obs.* "This" is to be translated in three different manners: before a masculine noun it is *dieset*, before a feminine *diese* and before a neuter: *diesel*.

schlau, sly	listig, artful, cunning
stark, strong	scheu, shy
aber, bat, — noch, still, yet — als, as — ein, a or an	
nützlich, useful.	unnütz, useless.

9. Der Fuchs ist schlau und listig. — Die Nachtigall ist ein Vogel. — Dieser Vogel ist ein Sperling. — Ist dieses Mädchen fleißig oder faul? — Die Katze ist weder so treu noch so nützlich als der Hund. — Die Kuh ist nicht so stark als der Ochse. — Dieses Wasser ist nicht gut.

10. The cat is false; but she is not so artful as the fox. — The fox is not so strong as the wolf. — The sparrow is a bird. — The fly is an insect. — The fish is very big. — This pupil is diligent. — This house is white. — Is this meat good? — Is this man a teacher? — The owl is shy. — The ox is not so useful as the horse. — The mouse is not so big as the rat. — The pig is very useful; but it is not so useful as the cow. — This calf is still young. — This money is for the servant. — This woman is neither rich nor poor. — This girl is neither ill nor sad. — This book is neither dear nor cheap. — This man is neither good nor bad. — This garden is very large. — This wine is red. — This fork is not too long. — The lark is grey.

## SIXTH LESSON.

## COMPARISON.

"As" in the first member of a comparison is translated:

in the second member it is . . . . als

*Examples:*

First member	second member
He is as old	as I
Er ist so alt	als ich.
The lion is quite as wild	as the tiger.
Der Löwe ist eben so wild	als der Tiger.

## DEGREES.

Every adjective has three degrees: a positive, a comparative and a superlative, as will be seen from the following list:

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
faul, idle	faulster, idler	faulst, idlest
scheu, shy	scheuer, shier	scheust, shiest
theuer, dear	theuerer, dearer	theuerst, dearest
billig, cheap	billiger, cheaper	billigst, cheapest
gütig, kind	gütiger, kinder	gütigst, kindest
klein, small	kleiner, smaller	kleinst, smallest
reich, rich	reicher, richer	reichst, richest
kühl, cool	kühler, cooler	kühlst, coolest
hässlich, ugly	hässlicher, uglier	hässlichst, ugliest
stumpf, blunt	stumpfer, blunter	stumpfst, bluntest
schlau, sly	schlauder, slier	schlaust, sliest
schwer, heavy, difficult	schwerer, heavier	schwerst, heaviest
niedrig, low	niedriger, lower	niedrigst, lowest
gesund, healthy	gesunder, healthier	gesundest, healthiest
schlecht, bad	schlechter, worse	schlechtest, worst
leicht, light, easy	leichter, lighter, easier	leichtest, lightest, easiest
bläß, pale	blässer, paler	blässt, palest
heiß, hot	heißer, hotter	heißest, hottest
falsch, false	falscher, falser	falschest, falsest
hübsch, pretty	hübscher, prettier	hübschest, prettiest
gut, good	besser, better	best, best.

jener, jene, jenes — that, that one.	
der Löwe, the lion	das Metall', the metal
der Tiger, the tiger	das Gold, the gold
der Stuhl, the chair	das Silber, the silver
der Tisch, the table	das Blei, the lead
der Kaufmann, the merchant	das Eisen, the iron
hoch, high — quite so { ebenso — als, as, than.	quite as }

11. Dieser Vogel ist häßlicher als jener. — Dieses Band ist hübscher als jenes. — Der Hund ist treuer als die Käze. — Diese Frau ist falscher als jene. — Dieses Thier ist schlauer als jenes. — Dieses Metall ist so schwer als jenes. — Diese Aufgabe ist ebenso schwer als jene. — Der Fuchs ist listiger als die Käze.

12. I am as tall as he. — We are quite as rich as they. — This knife is as blunt as that. — We are quite as glad as you. — The chair is not so high as the table. — This house is as old as that. — Wine is better than water. — This wine is worse than water. — The child is healthier than it was. — Lead is heavier than iron. — Gold is dearer than silver. — The girl was as old as I. — This ribbon is not so beautiful as that one. — The sister was kinder than the brother. — The mouse is smaller than the rat. — You are not so ill as you were. — This roof is lower than that one. — Bread is cheaper than meat. — This merchant is richer than that one. — It is cooler than it was. — This chair is neither too high nor too low. — This exercise is easier than that one. — Gold is lighter than silver, but heavier than iron.

## SEVENTH LESSON.

### DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES.

In English the comparative and superlative are sometimes formed by circumscription; thus "more

"beautiful" is said instead of "beautifuller" which is not usual and "most beautiful" instead of "beautifullest" which is likewise not used.

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
müde, tired	müder, more tired	müdest, most tired
frank, ill	franker, more ill	frankst, most ill
fleißig, diligent	fleißiger, more diligent	fleißigst, most diligent
ruhig, quiet	ruhiger, more quiet	ruhigest, most quiet
unruhig, restless etc.	unruhiger, more restless etc.	unruhigst, most restless
schwül, sultry	schwüler, more sultry	schwülst, most sultry
treu, faithful	treuer, more faithful	treust, most faithful
fröh, glad	fröher, more glad	fröhst, most glad
traurig, sad	trauriger, sadder, more sad	traurigst, saddest, most sad
listig, artful	listiger, more artful	listigst, most artful
nützlich, useful	nützlicher, more useful	nützlichst, most useful
unnütz, useless	unnützer, more useless	unnützest, most useless
schwer, difficult	schwerer, more difficult	schwerst, most difficult
geduldig, patient	geduldiger, more patient	geduldigst, most patient
glücklich, happy, lucky, fortunate	glücklicher, happier, more fortunate	glücklichst, happiest, most fortunate
zufrieden, content	zufriedener, more content	zufriedenst, most content
grausam, cruel	grausamer, more cruel	grausamst, most cruel.

In the same manner: ungeduldig, impatient — unglücklich, unhappy etc. — unzufrieden, discontent.

welcher, welche, welches, which.

Jemand, somebody, anybody	Niemand, nobody
je, ever	nie, never
heute, to day	gestern, yesterday
das Glück, the (good) luck, hap- piness, fortune	das Unglück, the (bad) luck, un- happiness, misfortune
die Geduld, the patience	die Ungeduld, the impatience
der Knabe, the boy	das Schaf, the sheep (also: ewe)
der Frieden, the peace	das Lamm, the lamb.

13. Die Luft (air) war gestern sehr schwül. — Welcher Wein ist gut und welcher ist schlecht? — Welches Kind

ist zufrieden und welches ist unzufrieden? — Das Pferd ist nützlicher als der Hund; aber der Hund ist treuer als das Pferd. — Welches Thier ist geduldiger als ein Schaf? — Niemand ist ungeduldiger als dieser Knabe. — Ist jemand zufriedener als dieser arme Mann? — Ich war nie glücklicher als heute.

14. The tiger is more cruel than the lion. — Which animal is more artful than a fox! — We were more tired than you. — The boy was more diligent than the girl. — It was yesterday more sultry than to day. — Which animal is more faithful than a dog! — Which metal is heavier than lead or iron? — Which pupil is idle and which is diligent? — Which exercise is easier, this or that one? — Which book is brown and which is yellow? — This table is as high as that one. — This room is as low as that. — The dog is more faithful than the cat. — I was more ill than he. — The cow is more useful than the ox. — You were never more happy than to day. — The sheep is quite as useful as the cow. — Nobody is more discontented than this woman. — Was ever a man more fortunate than this merchant? — Was anybody here?

## EIGHTH LESSON.

## DEGREES OF ADJECTIVES.

The following monosyllabic adjectives change their vowel in the comparative and superlative:

a is changed into å

o      n      n      ö

u      n      n      ü

*Positive.*  
hart, hard

warm, warm  
kalt, cold

*Comparative.*  
härtter, harder

wärmet, warmer  
kälter, colder

*Superlative.*  
härtst or härtest, hardest  
wärmst, warmest  
kältest, coldest

<i>Positive.</i>	<i>Comparative.</i>	<i>Superlative.</i>
alt, old	älter, older or elder	ältest or älteste, oldest
scharf, sharp	scharfer, sharper	scharfes, sharpest
lang, long	länger, longer	längst, longest
stark, strong	stärker, stronger	stärkst, strongest
schwach, weak	schwächer, weaker	schwächst, weakest
groß, great	größer, greater	größt or größest, greatest
oft, (adv.) often	öfter, more often	oftest, most often
jung, young	jünger, younger	jüngst, youngest
kurz, short	kürzer, shorter	kürzest or kürzest, shortest
klug, prudent; sagacious	klüger, more prudent, more sagacious	klügst, most prudent or sagacious
nah, near	näher, nearer	nächst, nearest, next
hoch, high	höher, higher	höchst, highest.

*Obs.* <sup>1</sup> This change of vowel is called "modification."

*Obs.* <sup>2</sup> *Kurz* is not used in speaking of persons; ex. he is shorter than I = er ist kleiner als ich.

die Sonne, the sun	die Luft, the air
die Erde, the earth	das Eis, the ice
der Mond, the moon	der Schnee, the snow
	der Stahl, the steel.

15. Der Löwe ist stärker als der Tiger. — Der franke Mann war so schwach als ein Kind. — Der Fuchs ist schlauer als der Wolf. — Dieser Tisch ist länger als jener. Das Eisen ist härter als das Blei. — Das Lamm ist jünger als das Schaf.

16. The earth is larger than the moon, but smaller than the sun. — The ox is stronger than the cow. — This woman is weaker than a child. — The brother is older than the sister. — The school is nearer than the church. — The air is warmer than it (she) was. — The water is colder than the air. — I am younger than thou. — The spoon is longer than the fork. — The dog is more sagacious than the cat; but the cat is more artful. — (The) ice is as cold as (the) snow; (the) ice is harder than (the) snow. — This knife

is sharper than that one. — The wolf is bigger and stronger than the fox. — The court is longer than the garden. — This house is higher than that. — Steel is harder than iron. — You are older than I.

---

## NINTH LESSON.

## SUPERLATIVE.

The superlative is almost always preceded by the definite article.

Whenever an adjective is preceded by the definite article, an e is added to the adjective; see, the two examples given in ex. 13 and 15; *der arme Mann*, *der franke Mann*.

The superlative is subject to the same rule:

*der, die, das beste*, the best

*der, die, das schlechteste or schlechteste\**, the worst

*der, die, das traurigste*, the saddest

*der, die, das ärme*, the poorest

*der, die, das längste*, the longest

*der, die, das kürzeste or kürteste\**, the shortest.

*Der* is used when the superlative stands before a masculine, *die*, when it stands before a feminine and *das*, when it stands before a neuter, for inst.

*Der Colibri ist der kleinste Vogel.*

*Er hat (has) die größte Geduld.*

*Der Löwe ist das stärkste Thier.*

When no substantive follows the pupil must ascertain whether it refers to a masculine, feminine or neuter substantive, for instance

*Karl ist der fleißigste,*

Lutze ist die älteste or älteste\*,  
Dieses Kind ist das hübscheste.\*

\*Obs. The termination *eiste* for the superlative is very little used. In some cases however it would be impossible to pronounce the superlative without the euphonical *e*.

der Winter, the winter —	der Sommer, the summer
Karl, Charles —	Wilhelm, William —
der Colibri, the humming bird	der Walfisch, the whale
der Adler, the eagle	edel, noble
der Weg, the way, the road	der Preis, the price.
	manchmal, sometimes.
der Thee, the tea	der Kaffee, the coffee
das Wetter, the weather	das Kupfer, the copper*
im Sommer, in (the) summer	im Winter, in (the) winter
	immer, always.

N.B. Observe that metals are neuter; except *der Stahl*.

17. Gold ist das edelste Metall. — Die Eule ist der häßlichste Vogel. — Der Arme ist manchmal zufriedener als der Reiche. — Der Walfisch ist das größte Thier. — Sie war die gütigste Mutter. — Er ist der beste Schüler. — Sie war das fleißigste Mädchen. — Der Hund ist das treueste Thier. — Es war der wärmste Sommer.

18. The eagle is the largest bird. — (The) steel is the hardest metal. — William is more idle than Charles; but Louis is the most idle. — The fox is the most artful animal. — Which is the smallest insect? — Which is the nearest house? — He is the richest man. — It was the greatest misfortune. — The dog is the most sagacious animal. — It was the nearest way. — He was the kindest father. — It was the lowest price. — The owl is the shiest bird. — Lead is the cheapest metal and gold is the dearest. — Which way is the shortest? — He was the youngest; she was the eldest. — It was the coldest winter. — This way is the longest

and that is the shortest. — Which roof is the highest? — Which bird is the smallest? — Which is the most useful metal?

**19.** The water is warmer than the ice. — The tea was hotter than the coffee. — Silver is dearer than copper; but gold is the dearest. — This room is the highest. — Which animal is the most cunning? — The house is high; the school is higher. — We have the hottest weather in summer; and the coldest in winter. — Which pupil is the most diligent and which is the most idle? — This weather is the healthiest. — He was the most prudent. — The rich (see ex. 15) is not always the most contented.

## TENTH LESSON.

## SECOND AUXILIARY VERB.

## PRESENT.

*Affirmatively.*

ich habe, I have  
du hast, thou hast  
er hat, he has  
wir haben, we have  
Sie haben, you have  
sie haben, they have

*Interrogatively.*

habe ich? have I?  
hast du? hast thou?  
hat er? has he?  
haben wir? have we?  
haben Sie? have you?  
haben sie? have they?

**IMPERATIVE:** haben Sie! have (you)!

die Güte, the kindness  
der Bäcker, the baker  
der Fleischer, the butcher  
die Hand, the hand  
wer? who?

die Leinwand, the linen  
die Stimme, the voice  
die Handschrift, the handwriting  
Ferien (pl.) holidays  
hat, has.

**20.** Dieser Mann hat immer das größte Glück. — Diese Frau hat die weißeste Hand. — Wer hat die beste Aufgabe? — Welcher Kaufmann hat das beste Eisen? — Der grüne Thee ist stärker als der schwarze.

**21.** Which butcher has the best meat? — Have we not always the greatest misfortune? — She has the greatest patience. — This

girl has the smallest hand. — Which child has the prettiest book? — Has not Charles the easiest exercise? — You have the shortest fork and I have the longest knife. — We have the best water. — They have the largest church. — Which church has the highest roof? — Have they not the finest metal? — They have the best copper. — Which woman has the cheapest linen? — Which baker has the best bread. — This girl has the finest voice. — That boy has the nicest handwriting. — Have (you) patience! — Have the kindness! — We have holidays. — You have the bluntest knife; is this (n.) the sharpest knife (which) you have? — We have ice and snow in winter. — You have the largest and healthiest room. — Who is the next?

## ELEVENTH LESSON.

## SECOND AUXILIARY VERB.

## IMPERFECT.

*Affirmatively.*

ich hatte, I had  
du hattest, thou hadst  
er (sie, es) hatte, he (she, it) had  
wir hatten, we had  
Sie hatten, you had  
sie hatten, they had  
  
die Nachsicht, the indulgence,  
forbearance  
der Muth, the courage  
das Gedächtniss, the memory  
das Unglück, the accident  
etwas, something, anything

*Interrogatively.*

hatte ich? had I	hatte du? hadst thou
hatte er (sie, es)? had he etc.	hatten wir? had we?
hatten Sie? had you?	hatten sie? had they?
was, what	
die Feder, the pen	
nachsichtig, indulgent, forbearing	
muthig, courageous	
nichts, not anything, nothing.	

22. Der Kaufmann hatte die schönste Leinwand. — Der Knabe hatte das beste Gedächtniß. — Der Lehrer hatte die größte Geduld und Nachsicht; er war' der nachsichtigste Lehrer. — Der Löwe ist muthiger als der Tiger. — Sie waren nachsichtiger als er. — Der arme Mann hatte weder Brod noch Geld.

**23.** You had the greatest indulgence. — Had he courage? — Had they luck? — Had we not always misfortune? — Had I not the hardest pen? — Have (you) courage! — Have forbearance! — You had holidays in summer. — She had the whitest linen. — The woman had neither milk nor butter. — They had the most forbearing mother. — He was the most courageous man. — We had the worst pen. — She had the greatest misfortune. — Had we not the finest weather? — I had the most courageous horse. — They had an accident. — Had we not the greatest forbearance? — You had neither patience nor forbearance. — She had nothing. — I have something for you.

*Idiom:*

Was haben Sie? What is the matter with you?

Ich habe nichts. Nothing is the matter with me.

TWELFTH LESSON.

ein, eine, ein, a or an  
kein, keine, kein, not a, not any, no  
mein, meine, mein, my  
dein, deine, dein, thy  
sein, seine, sein, his

*Obs.* The preceding words are the same in the masculine and neuter gender; only the feminine differs. Ex. ein Vater, eine Mutter, ein Kind.

der Sohn, the son	die Tochter, the daughter
der Diamant, the diamond	die Gelegenheit, the opportunity
der Freund, the friend	der Arzt, the physician
der Stein, the stone	warum? why?

**24.** Rein Metall ist so hart als der Diamant. — Dieser Vogel ist ein Sperling. — Haben Sie eine Lerche oder eine Nachtigall? — Der arme Mann hatte kein Feuer. — Der Diamant ist härter als Glas.

25. Have you my book or my pen. — Nobody has your book or your pen. — I have no sister. — She has no daughter. — I had a sister; but she is dead. — The child has neither a fork nor a knife. — He has no memory. — We had no opportunity. — This house has no roof. — The cow had a calf and the sheep had a lamb. — They had a fowl. — This bird is either a nightingale or a lark. — The cat had a mouse. — No pupil is more diligent than Charles. — Had you a horse? — The woman had a lamp. — We had no water. — No metal is harder than steel. — No animal is more artful than the fox. — This man is a butcher, his brother is a baker and his son is a brewer. — My friend is a physician. — Why is your brother always so discontented? — The diamond is the hardest stone.

## THIRTEENTH LESSON.

## THIRD AUXILIARY VERB.

## PRESENT.

*Affirmatively.*

ich werde, I become  
du wirst, thou becomest  
er wird, he becomes  
wir werden, we become  
Sie werden, you become  
sie werden, they become

*Interrogatively.*

werde ich? do I become?  
wirst du? doest thou become?  
wird er (sie, es)? does he become?  
werden wir? do we become?  
werden Sie? do you become?  
werden sie? do they become?

*Imperative.*

werden Sie! become! werden Sie nicht! do not become!

*Negatively.*

ich werde nicht, I do not be-  
come, etc.

*Negatively and Interrogatively.*

wird, becomes, is getting.

der Soldat, the soldier

der Matrose, the sailor

der Tag, the day

der Arm, the arm

leer, empty

die Nacht, the night

böse, angry — weise, wise

zahm, tame

susehends, visibly

dunkel, dark

allmählich, gradually,

**26.** Der Knabe ist ein Matrose. — Die Lust wird schwül. — Wir werden älter und klüger. — Dieser Kaufmann wird reicher und reicher. — Sie werden fleißiger. — Es wird Tag. — Wird die Frau nachsichtiger? — Warum wird das Pferd scheu? — Der Kranke wird zusehends schwächer.

**27.** You become uneasy. — Do not become impatient! — He becomes old and his memory is getting weaker. — Do not become discontent! — The room is getting empty. — Do they become useful? — The boy becomes a soldier. — Why do you become sad? — Does he become more diligent? — Do they not become (say, become they not) visibly stronger? — Is the weather getting worse (say, becomes the weather worse)? — Do you not become wiser? — Do they not become gradually poorer (become they not gradually poorer)? — Does he not become more courageous? — It is getting night. — The horse becomes shy. — The bird becomes tame. — Is it not getting warmer (becomes it not warmer)? — They become richer but not more contented. — Do not become angry! — They become neither wiser nor better. — It is getting gradually dark.

## FOURTEENTH LESSON.

## THIRD AUXILIARY VERB.

## IMPERFECT.

ich wurde, I became	wir wurden, we became
du wurdest, thou becamest	Sie wurden, you became
er (sie, es) wurde, he (she, it) became	sie wurden, they became.

*Obs.* „wurde“ is used when speaking of one person one animal or one thing; „wurden“ is used for several persons, things or animals; for inst. der Vater wurde (not wurden), das Wetter wurde (not wurden).

Herr, Mr.	der Herr, the gentleman, lord, master
der Kranke, the patient	die Frage, the question
die Familie, the family	unhöflich, impolite
höflich, courteous, polite	enge, narrow
toll, mad	rauh, rough
plötzlich, suddenly	ganz, whole, entire; wholly, en-tirely; quite
	für, for.

28. Der Mann wurde unhöflich. — Die Frage wurde unnuß. — Die Kirche wurde ganz leer. — Die Frau wurde sehr traurig. — Der Mann wurde hart und grausam. — Es wurde Nacht. — Sie wurden nicht klüger.

29. The merchant became polite. — The horse became shy. — The dog became mad. — The house became too narrow for the family. — His master became angry. — Did Lewis become (became Lewis) more diligent than his brother? — It became day. — His voice became rough. — We became more indulgent. — They became courageous. — Did you become (became you) impatient? — She became very unfortunate. — The weather got (became) worse. — It became colder. — We did not become (we became not) wiser. — She became suddenly ill. — The boy became a sailor and his brother a soldier. — It got (became) gradually dark. — The patient got visibly worse.

## FIFTEENTH LESSON.

## POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

All possessive pronouns have only one form for the masculine and neuter:

mein, meine, mein, my,  
dein, deine, dein, thy,  
sein, seine, sein, his,

ihr, ihre, ihr, her,  
 sein, seine, sein, its,  
 unser, unsere, unser, our,  
 Ihr, Ihre, Ihr, your,  
 ihr, ihre, ihr, their.

Frau, Mrs.	die Dame, the lady
der Onkel, the uncle	die Tante, the aunt
der Schneider, the tailor	der Schuhmacher, the shoemaker
der Gärtner, the gardener	der Feind (fiend) the enemy
der Buchhändler, the bookseller.	

30. I am younger than my brother, but older than my sister; my brother is the eldest and my sister the youngest. — This man was your enemy. — Our brewer has the best beer. — Is this man your gardener? — Who is their shoemaker? — A friend is faithful. — Our tailor is poorer than this man. — Which girl is your servant? — Which man is your brewer? — I am not their friend. — Which gentleman is your uncle, and which lady is your aunt? — Our hen is dead. — This lady is taller than her father. — He is the most faithful friend. — Our maid-servant is poor. — Her family is very large. — Their house is quite empty. — Your knife is very sharp. — Her linen is the best. — Your dog is tired. — Their horse became shy. — I have your book and your pen. — This lady is her daughter and that gentleman is her son. — This gentleman is our bookseller.

## SIXTEENTH LESSON.

## FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

## PLURAL in e.

The greatest number of substantives form their plural by adding e to the singular:

Singular.	Plural.
der Wein, the wine	die Weine, the wines
der Fisch, the fish	die Fische, the fish

*Singular.*

das Thier, the animal  
 das Schwein, the pig  
 das Pferd, the horse  
 der Tisch, the table  
 der Freund, the friend  
 der Feind, the enemy  
 der Preis, the price  
 der Weg, the way, road  
 das Bein, the leg  
 das Schiff, the ship  
 der Stein, the stone  
 der Arm, the arm  
 der Tag, the day  
 das Jahr, the year  
 das Schaf, the sheep  
 das Brod, the bread, the loaf  
 der Hund, the dog  
 der Schuh, the shoe,  
 der Huf, the hoof  
 der Sperling, the sparrow  
 der Abend, the evening  
 das Metall, the metal  
 der Monat, the month

*Plural.*

die Thiere, the animals  
 die Schweine, the pigs  
 die Pferde, the horses  
 die Tische, the tables  
 die Freunde, the friends  
 die Feinde, the enemies  
 die Preise, the prices  
 die Wege, the ways, roads  
 die Beine, the legs  
 die Schiffe, the ships  
 die Steine, the stones  
 die Arme, the arms  
 die Tage, the days  
 die Jahre, the years  
 die Schafe, the sheep  
 die Brode, the loaves  
 die Hunde, the dogs  
 die Schuhe, the shoes  
 die Hufe, the hoofs  
 die Sperlinge, the sparrows  
 die Abende, the evenings  
 die Metalle, the metals  
 die Monate, the months.

## PRONOUNS.

The plural of the articles and pronouns is formed in a similar manner and is the same for all genders.

*Singular.*

dieser, diese, dieses, this  
 jener, jene, jenes, that  
 welcher, welche, welches, which  
 aller, alle, alles, all  
 mein, meine, mein, my,  
 dein, deine, dein, thy  
 sein, seine, sein, his, its

*Plural.*

diese, these  
 jene, those  
 welche, which  
 alle, all.  
 meine, my,  
 deine, thy  
 seine, his, its

*Singular.*

ihr, ihre, Ihr, her  
unser, uns're, unser, our  
Ihr, Ihre, Ihr, your  
ihr, ihre, ihr, their  
kein, keine, kein, no,

*Plural.*

ihere, her  
uns're, our  
Ihre, your  
ihre, their  
keine, no.

Observe that the plur. of all pronouns is like the fem. singular.

## VERBS.

Every verb has two different forms for the singular and plural, as will be seen from the following list:

*Singular.*

ist, is  
hat, has  
wird, becomes  
kennt, knows  
lobt, praises  
tadel't, blames  
macht, makes  
lebt, lives  
schwimmt, swims

*Plural.*

find, are  
haben, have  
werden, become, (are getting)  
kennen, know  
loben, praise  
tadel'n, blame  
machen, make  
leben, live  
schwimmen, swim

mich, me — dich, thee — ihn, him — uns, us — Sie, you  
ein, eine, ein, one — zwei, two — drei, three — vier, four — fünf, five — sechs, six.

im Wasser, in the water	auf dem Lande, on (the) land
der Tischler, the joiner	gut, good, adj.; well, adv.
aufrichtig, sincere	jetzt, now, at present
	auch, also.

## 31.

Also the adjective, when preceding a substantive in the plural takes the sign of the plural:

Die Hunde sind treue Thiere. — Dieser Schuhmacher macht gute Schuhe. — Wir haben mutige Pferde. — Dieses Kind hat lange Arme. — Silber und Gold sind edle Metalle. — Die Schweine sind nützliche Thiere.

As predicate (when the adjective is used without a substantive following) it is invariable:

Die Hunde sind treu. — Uns're Pferde sind mutig. — Seine Arme sind lang. — Die Schweine sind sehr nützlich. — Alle diese Brode sind zu leicht. — Die Abende werden kürzer. — Der Februar ist der kürzeste Monat. — Kupfer, Eisen und Blei sind nützliche Metalle; das Kupfer ist nützlicher als das Blei; aber das Eisen ist das nützlichste. — Der Januar ist der kälteste und der Juli der heißeste Monat.

32. The days are longer in summer than in winter. — My friends know you. — He praises his friends and blames his enemies. — The fish (pl.) live in the water. — These animals live on (the) land. — The fish swims; the fish (pl.) swim. — We have two arms and two legs. — Her child is three years, four months and six days old. — The day was as long as the night. — Our friends praise us and our enemies blame us. — Not all friends are sincere. — Does your horse swim (swims your horse)? — All these tables are too high. — Our joiner makes all his tables too high. — Our legs are longer than our arms. — All these metals are very useful. — These wines are stronger than those. — The evenings are now very long. — The poor woman had neither friends nor enemies. — (The) sheep (pl.) are very useful. — Your shoemaker makes all shoes too narrow. — His prices are also very high. — All roads are now bad. — Do your friends know me (know your friends me)? — (The) horses have hoofs.

---

## SEVENTEENTH LESSON.

## FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

## MODIFICATION.

When the radical vowel (of the last syllable) is *a*, *o* or *u*, these vowels are changed into *ā*, *ō* and *ū* in the plural.

The diphthong *au* becomes *āu*; but no other diphthong is changed, though it might contain one of the above vowels.

This change of vowels is called modification.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
die Magd, the maid-servant	die Mägde, the servants
der Hahn, the cock	die Hähne, the cocks
die Händ, the hand	die Hände, the hands
die Nacht, the night	die Nächte, the nights
die Stadt, the town	die Städte, the towns
der Zahn, the tooth	die Zahne, the teeth
der Arzt, the physician	die Aerzte, the physicians
der Hof, the court	die Höfe, the courts
der Wolf, the wolf	die Wölfe, the wolves
der Sohn, the son	die Söhne, the sons
der Storch, the stork	die Störche, the storks
der Frosch, the frog	die Frösche, the frogs
der Stock, the stick	die Stöcke, the sticks
die Kuh, the cow	die Kühe, the cows
der Fuchs, the fox	die Füchse, the foxes
der Stuhl, the chair	die Stühle, the chairs
die Frucht, the fruit	die Früchte, the fruits
der Hut, the hat, bonnet	die Hüte, the hats, bonnets
die Maus, the mouse	die Mäuse, the mice
die Sau, the sow	die Säue, the sows (swine)
der Baum, the tree	die Bäume, the trees.

*Obs.<sup>1</sup>* Hund, Schuh, Arm, Tag, Schaf, Jahr, Brod, Metall, Monat and a few other nouns are not affected by this rule and do not modify in the plural (see the preceding lesson).

*Obs.<sup>2</sup>* No adjective changes its vowel in the plural.

## VERBS.

Singular.	Plural.	Singular.	Plural.
bellt, barks	bellen, bark	brennt, burns	brennen, burn
beisst, bites	beissen, bite	heult, howls	heulen, howl
kräht, crows	krähen, crow	kommt, comes	kommen, come
folgt, follows	folgen, follow	geht, goes	gehen, go
kauft, buys	kaufen, buy	verliert, loses	verlieren, lose
im Frühling, in spring		arbeitet, works	arbeiten, work
Morgens, in the morning		im Herbst, in autumn	
das Gras, the grass		Abends, in the evening (at night)	
		mehrere, several.	

33. Ein Hund, welcher bellt, beißt nicht. — Hunde, welche bellen, beißen nicht. — Der Hahn kräht. — Welches ist der längste Tag? und welches ist die kürzeste Nacht? — Der ein und zwanzigste Juni ist der längste Tag und die Nacht, welche folgt, ist die kürzeste. — Die Störche haben lange Beine. — Die Wölfe haben starke Zähne. — Aller Schnee ist weiß. — Alles Gras ist grün. — Alle Metalle sind nützlich. — Mein Freund war ein Zahnarzt.

34. The days grow (become) shorter in winter and the nights longer. — (The) cocks crow in the morning. — The servants buy tea and coffee. — This merchant buys iron, lead and copper. — The fire does not burn well (burns not well). — This tree is very high. — These trees are higher than those. — Mr. N. has several sons, but no daughter. — This dog barks, but he does not bite (he bites not). — (The) dogs bark, but not all dogs bite. — We buy fruits. — Where do you buy (where buy you) these fruits? — Our

house has two courtyards. — He comes in the morning and goes in the evening. — The wolf howls; the wolves howl. — Who comes there? — He loses all his friends. — They lose their friends. — She loses her teeth. — The storks come in spring and go in autumn. — (The) foxes have sharp teeth. — (The) frogs are ugly animals. — Where does your brother buy (where buys your brother) his hats? — These sticks are too long. — They have dogs, horses, cows, sheep and pigs. — The joiner makes tables and chairs. — This tree has beautiful fruits. — (The) mice are little animals. — The servants are working (th. s. work).

---

## EIGHTEENTH LESSON.

## FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

## ENLARGED FORM OF THE PLURAL (WITH MODIFICATION).

The following monosyllabic nouns take er instead of e in the plural:

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
das Kind, the child	die Kinder, the children
das Kleid, the dress	die Kleider, the dresses
das Ei, the egg	die Eier, the eggs
das Nest, the nest	die Nester, the nests
das Licht, the light, the candle	die Lichter, the lights
das Band, the ribbon	die Bänder, the ribbons
das Land, the land, country	die Länder, the countries
das Dach, the roof	die Dächer, the roofs
das Kalb, the calf	die Kälber, the calves
das Blatt, the leaf	die Blätter, the leaves
das Lamm, the lamb	die Lämmer, the lambs
das Glas, the glass	die Gläser, the glasses
das Loch, the hole	die Löcher, the holes
das Schloß, the castle; the lock	die Schlösser, the castles, locks.

*Singular.*

das Dorf, the village  
das Buch, the book  
das Huhn, the fowl  
das Haus, the house

*Plural.*

die Dörfer, the villages  
die Bücher, the books  
die Hühner, the fowls  
die Häuser, the houses.

No feminine forms the plural in this manner; and only a few masculine monosyllables belong to this class

der Mann, the man  
der Wald, the wood, forest  
der Wurm, the worm

die Männer, the men  
die Wälder, the forests  
die Würmer, the worms.

## VERBS.

*Singular.*

baut, builds  
reis't, travels  
hört, hears  
lacht, laughs  
spielt, plays

*Plural.*

bauen, build  
reisen, travel  
 hören, hear  
 lachen, laugh  
 spielen, play

*Singular.*

steht, stands  
versteht, understands  
verkauft, sells  
schreibt, writes  
tötet, kills

*Plural.*

stehen, stand  
verstehen, understood  
stand  
verkaufen, sell  
schreiben, write  
töten, kill.

viel, much — viele, many  
jeder, jede, jedes, every, each

die Thüre, the door — selten, seldom, rare, scarce,  
rarely, scarcely

wenig, little (i. e. a small, quantity) few  
weniger, fewer, less — genug, enough.

35. Diese Kinder haben eine nachsichtige Mutter. — Diese Kinder brennen nicht gut. — Verkauft jene Frau Bänder? — Diese Häuser haben hohe Dächer. — Der Arme hat wenig Freunde. — Die Wallfische werden jedes Jahr seltener. — Schreibt diese Feder? — Beißt dieser Hund? — Sie verstehen diese Männer nicht. — Sie bauen Lufschlösser.

36. (The) sparrows kill the worms. — The bookseller sells books. — Why do these men follow us (why follow these men us)? — The servant buys fowls. — This woman has five children. — All those trees have no leaves. — This door has no lock. — The cows have calves. — Every cow has a calf. — The child plays; her children are playing (her children play). — These ribbons are finer than those. — He knows many towns and countries. — Their children are getting (their children become) very idle. — The sheep (pl.) had lambs; each sheep had a lamb. — Those roofs are higher than these trees. — We had less horses than dogs. — Which roof is the highest? — Our tailor makes good clothes (= dresses). Is your glass empty? — We have not enough glasses. — Are these dresses new? — This tree loses all its leaves. — Those trees lose all their leaves. — She loses all her children. — This country has few forests but many pretty villages and towns. — Those men build houses. — The pen writes very well. — These lights burn very dark. — The lamp burns better than the candle. — Who are those men? — These eggs are larger than those. — (The) sparrows build their nests in spring. — (The) foxes have their holes.

## NINETEENTH LESSON.

## THE REGULAR VERB.

## PRESENT.

ich lobe, I praise

du lobst, thou praisest

er (sie, es) lobt, he (she, it)

praises.

wir loben, we praise

Sie loben, you praise

sie loben, they praise.

IMPERATIVE: loben Sie! praise (you)!

Conjugate in the same manner all verbs of the three preceding lessons; also: ich glaube, I believe.

Observe that the first person singular has no n, as: ich lobe, kaufe ic. The plural ends in en for all three persons.

die Tasche, the pocket — das Taschentuch, the pockethandkerchief.  
 ich stehe auf, I get up — ich reise ab, I set out (depart)  
 ich gehe aus, I go out — ich gehe spazieren, I go for a walk.  
 früh, early — spät, late — gewöhnlich, usually  
 zu Hause, home, at home — von Hause, from home  
 wo, where — wohin, whither, where to — woher, whence, where from,  
 sie, she — sie, they — sie, them.

**37.** Was schreiben Sie? — Hören Sie etwas? Ich höre nichts. — Verstehen Sie mich? — Woher kommen Sie und wohin gehen Sie? — Dieser Kaufmann kauft alte Metalle. — Wann reisen Sie ab? — Stehen Sie auf! — Wann steht er gewöhnlich auf? — Kennen Sie diese Kinder? Ich kenne sie nicht. — Sie verstehen ihn nicht. — Sind diese Eier frisch (new)? — Warum tabeln Sie immer ihre Freunde? — Das Geld macht nicht immer glücklich.

**38.** We praise him, and he praises you. — I hear her voice. — His uncle is a merchant; he sells beer and wine. — They sell milk and cheese. — You travel in spring and we travel in autumn. — She writes her exercise. — Why do you laugh (why laugh you)? — We do not laugh (we laugh not). — I am selling (I sell) my books. — She sells all her ribbons. — I write my exercise. — I understand you very well. — You go very seldom out.\* — We get usually very late up.\* — He goes to day very early out.\* — Do you hear? — The towns are larger than the villages. — We set in autumn out.\* — I come from home and I go for a walk. — You lose your pockethandkerchief; your pocket has a hole. — I believe it (she) has several holes. — This woman is losing (th. w. loses) her money. — That girl sells the best milk. — This merchant has the cheapest linen. — Our butcher sells the best meat. — The cat kills mice.

---

\* German position.

## TWENTIETH LESSON.

## THE REGULAR VERB.

## PERFECT.

ich habe gelobt, I have praised,  
 du hast gelobt, thou hast praised,  
 er hat gelobt, he has praised,  
 wir haben gelobt, we have praised,  
 Sie haben gelobt, you have praised,  
 sie haben gelobt, they have praised.

## PAST PARTICIPLES OF REGULAR VERBS.

gelobt, praised	gefräßt, crowed	gereift, travelled
gelebt, lived	gefolgt, followed	gearbeitet, worked
getadelt, blamed	gekauft, bought	gehört, heard
gemacht, made	geheult, howled	geglaubt, believed
gelacht, laughed	gespielt, played	gebaut, built
gebellt, barked	getötet, killed	verkauft, sold.

## IRREGULAR PAST PARTICIPLES.

gefammt, known	geschrieben, written	gestanden, stood
gebrannt, burnt	erhalten, received	gegangen, gone
gesehn, seen	geschwommen, swum	verloren, lost
gefunden, found	gekommen, come	verstanden, under-
gebissen, bitten	gegeben, given	stood.

## PAST PARTICIPLES OF COMPOUND VERBS.

ausgegangen, gone out	aufgestanden, got up, risen
angekommen, arrived	abgereist, set out, departed.

Observe that the past participle of regular verbs is formed from the third person singular (lobt, lebt &c.) with the prefix ge. Verbs beginning with the particle ver form the past participle without the prefix ge.

*Rule:* The past part. is detached from the auxiliary and placed at the end of the sentence, for instance:

I have seen your friends, Ich habe Ihre Freunde gesehen. For the same reason we say ausgegangen instead of gegangen aus — aufgestanden instead of gestanden auf ic.

der König, the king — die Königin, the queen.  
das Federmesser, the penknife — wer? who — wen? whom —  
lange, long (time) — schon, already.

39. Ich habe Ihre Schwester nicht gekannt. — Wir haben das Haus nicht gefunden. — Er hat alle seine Häuser verkauft. — Wir haben Luftschlösser gebaut. — Die Hunde haben gebellt und die Wölfe haben geheult. — Warum sind sie nicht früher gekommen? — Wann sind Sie angekommen? — Wie lange haben Sie gearbeitet und wie lange haben Sie gespielt? — Ich habe Ihre Bücher erhalten. — Sie sind heute sehr früh aufgestanden; stehen Sie immer so früh auf?

40. The teacher has praised them. — Why did you laugh (why have you laughed)? — They have sold their horses and dogs. — I have heard it. — He has not lived long (time). — I have done (made) my exercise. — Your dog has bitten me. — They have not known you. — Who has written that (baß)? — The king has bought this castle. — You have built castles in the air (see above). — Who has made all these holes? — Whom has he blamed? — He has travelled much. — The physician was departed already. — We were gone out. — Where is your brother? He is gone home. — We have played and have lost our money. — They have lost all their friends. — Have you seen my penknife? I have not seen it. — Where have you bought these bonnets? — The cat has killed three mice. — Who has done the best exercise. — Nobody has seen him? — We have not believed it. — Why have you blamed me? — (The) storks kill (the) frogs. — (The) dogs get (become) sometimes mad. — Who have played and you have lost.

---

## TWENTY-FIRST LESSON.

## FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

## THE PLURAL IS LIKE THE SINGULAR.

Masculine and neuter nouns ending with the syllables el, en and er\* omit the e of the plural, which makes the plural like the singular. Nouns of this class do not modify generally; those which modify are exceptions, see next lesson.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
der Lehrer, the teacher	die Lehrer, the teachers
der Schüler, the pupil	die Schüler, the pupils
der Buchhändler, the book-seller	die Buchhändler, the book-sellers
der Arbeiter, the work-man	die Arbeiter, the workmen
der Tischler, the joiner	die Tischler, the joiners
der Fleischer, the butcher	die Fleischer, the butchers
der Schneider, the tailor	die Schneider, the tailors
der Schuhmacher, the shoe-maker	die Schuhmacher, the shoe-makers
der Brauer, the brewer	die Brauer, the brewers
der Gärtner, the gardener	die Gärtner, the gardeners
der Bäcker, the baker	die Bäcker, the bakers
der Adler, the eagle	die Adler, the eagles
das Zimmer, the room	die Zimmer, the rooms
das Fenster, the window	die Fenster, the windows
das Feuer, the fire	die Feuer, the fires
das Messer, the knife	die Messer, the knives
der Teller, the plate	die Teller, the plates
der Engländer, the Englishman	die Engländer, the Englishmen

\* Thier does not belong to this class; er does not form a separate syllable of this word, but is pronounced with the i together.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>	
der Amerikaner, the American	die Amerikaner, the Americans	
der Italiener, the Italian	die Italiener, the Italians	
der Holländer, the Dutchman	die Holländer, the Dutch, the Dutchmen	
der Spanier*, the Spaniard	die Spanier, the Spaniards	
der Onkel, the uncle	die Onkel, the uncles	
der Schlüssel, the key	die Schlüssel, the keys	
der Stiefel, the boot	die Stiefel, the boots	
der Löffel, the spoon	die Löffel, the spoons	
das Mädchen, the girl.	die Mädchen, the girls.	
schliesst, shuts — schliessen, shut — geschlossen, (irreg.) locked, shut (past part.)		
verdient { deserves earns	verdienen { deserve earn	{ verdient (past part.) } earned nur, only — stolz, proud.

41. Diese Arbeiter verdienen wenig. — Die Engländer haben gute Pferde. — Die Holländer haben weniger Schiffe als die Engländer. — Dieses Feuer brennt nicht. — Er hat es nicht verdient. — Die Schüler haben lange Ferien im Sommer. — Die Ferien sind sehr kurz im Winter.

42. I have two uncles, but no aunt. — These men are tailors and shoemakers. — I know those butchers. — This gentleman has three gardeners. — (The) Tigers are cruel animals. — (The) Brewers are generally (usually) richer than (the) bakers. — These rooms are warmer than those. — I know your uncles. — These plates and spoons are of (bon) silver. — All our knives are blunt. — The fire burns; the fires burn. — The Spaniards are proud. — The teachers had good pupils. — The Italians have good wines. — Your father has many workmen. — These girls are servants. — All

---

\* In the word Spanier the *er* is distinctly pronounced.

our rooms have two windows. — My room has only one window. — The shoemaker makes shoes and boots. — His father and his uncle are booksellers. — Have you seen my keys? — Do you always lock your door (lock you always your door)? — The joiners make tables and chairs. — These workmen earn quite as much as those tailors. — All boots, which (pl.) this shoemaker makes are too narrow. — The English have quite as many ships as the Americans.

## TWENTY-SECOND LESSON.

## FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

## THE PLURAL LIKE THE SINGULAR, BUT MODIFIED.

The following nouns in el, en and er modify their radical vowel in the plural:

der Vater, the father	die Väter, the fathers
der Bruder, the brother	die Brüder, the brothers
der Vogel, the bird	die Vögel, the birds
der Apfel, the apple	die Äpfel, the apples
der Garten, the garden	die Gärten, the gardens
der Ofen, the stove	die Öfen, the stoves

Also two feminines:

die Mutter, the mother	die Mütter, the mothers
die Tochter, the daughter	die Töchter, the daughters.

## VERBS.

sagt, says	sagen, say	gesagt, said
fragt, asks	fragen, ask	gefragt, asked
lehrt, teaches	lehren, teach	gelehrt, taught (learned)
lernt, learns	lernen, learn	gelernt, learnt
raucht, smokes	rauchen, smoke	geraucht, smoked
antwortet, answers	antworten, answer	geantwortet, answered.

reif, ripe — strenge, strict — noch nicht, not yet  
 der Raubvogel, the bird of prey — Jedermann, everybody  
 andere, other.

**43.** Die Engländer haben bessere Schiffe als die Holländer. — Sie fragen und ich antworte. — Ich habe Sie nicht gefragt. — Fragen Sie diese Kinder! — Die Väter sind gewöhnlich strenger als die Mütter. — Die Lerche und die Nachtigall sind Singvögel. — Meine Brüder gehen heute nicht aus. — Diese Oesen brennen nicht so gut als jene. — Habe ich es nicht gesagt? — Der eine\* sagt dieses, der andere jenes. — Meine Brüder haben geschrieben, aber sie haben keine Antwort erhalten. — Der eine\* fragt, der andere antwortet. — Der eine\* glaubt dieses, der andere jenes. — Der eine spielt, der andere arbeitet.

**44.** The one\* teaches, the other learns. — I have four brothers, but only one sister. — My aunt has three sons, but no daughters. — These pupils get very early up.† — This gentleman has two gardens. — The apples are not yet ripe. — We ask these workmen. — I know her daughters. — The teacher asks, the pupil answers. — Their fathers were friends. — (The) mothers are usually more forbearing than (the) fathers. — Every pupil had learnt his exercise. — Who asks me? Nobody has asked you. — These birds are sparrows. — The owl kills sparrows, mice and other little animals. — These birds kill worms. — This stove smokes; all these stoves smoke. — He asks everybody and nobody answers. — Have these pupils lost their books? — The eagles are birds of prey. — This child answers well. It has answered very well. — Did you ask me (have you asked me)? — We write but they do not answer (they answer not).

\* See L. IX. † German position.

TWENTY-THIRD LESSON.  
FORMATION OF THE PLURAL.

PLURAL IN "N."

Feminine nouns of more than one syllable and masculine nouns ending in e form their plural by adding n to the singular. — Mutter and Tochter are the only exceptions.

*Singular.*

die Kätz, the cat  
die Lampe, the lamp  
die Schule, the school  
die Kirche, the church  
die Aufgabe, the exercise  
die Ratte, the rat  
die Eule, the owl  
die Lerche, the lark  
die Fliege, the fly  
die Stimme, the voice  
die Familie, the family  
die Frage, the question  
die Dame, the lady  
die Tante, the aunt  
die Thüre, the door  
die Kohle, the coal  
die Blume, the flower  
die Tasche, the pocket  
die Schwester, the sister  
die Feder, the pen, the feather  
die Gabel, the fork

*Plural.*

die Kätz, the cats  
die Lampen, the lamps  
die Schulen, the schools  
die Kirchen, the churches  
die Aufgaben, the exercises  
die Ratten, the rats  
die Eulen, the owls  
die Lerchen, the larks  
die Fliegen, the flies  
die Stimmen, the voices  
die Familien, the families  
die Fragen, the questions  
die Damen, the ladies  
die Tanten, the aunts  
die Thüren, the doors  
die Kohlen, the coals  
die Blumen, the flowers  
die Taschen, the pockets  
die Schwestern, the sisters  
die Federn, the pens, feathers  
die Gabeln, the forks.

---

die Nachtigall, the nightingale	die Nachtigallen, the nightingales
---------------------------------	------------------------------------

---

*Singular.*

die Antwort, the answer  
 die Handschrift, the hand-writing  
 die Gelegenheit, the opportunity  
 die Königin, the queen

*Plural.*

die Antworten, the answers  
 die Handschriften, the hand-writings  
 die Gelegenheiten, the opportunities  
 die Königinnen, the queens.

Also those monosyllables which formerly ended in e, as:

die Frau, the woman, wife	die Frauen, the women, wives
die Schrift, the writing	die Schriften, the writings
die Uhr, the watch, the clock	die Uhren, the watches, clocks.

## MASCULINE NOUNS:

der Knabe, the boy	die Knaben, the boys
der Matrose, the sailor	die Matrosen, the sailors
der Löwe, the lion	die Löwen, the lions
der Ochse, the ox	die Ochsen, the oxen.

Also those masculines which formerly ended in e, as:

der Soldat, the soldier	die Soldaten, the soldiers
der Herr, the gentleman	die Herren, the gentlemen
der Mensch, the human being	die Menschen, the human beings.

offen, open — laut, loud — weich, soft — sterblich, mortal.

45. The door was locked, when we came\*. — These pens are too soft. — The questions were difficult. — The flowers are pretty. — The churches are high. — The voices were loud. — He understands the question. — They understand the questions. — He has two aunts. — The coal is black. — These coals burn very well. —

\* when we came = als wir kamen.

We have bought plates, knives, forks and spoons. — I have five sisters. — All my sisters are departed. — The churches are larger than the schools. — The master (teacher) knows all our hand-writings. — What are you doing (what make you)? We write our exercises. — These exercises are easier than you believe. — These houses have too many doors and windows. — The pupils have given good answers. — The owls kill sparrows, larks, nightingales and other little birds. — The sparrows kill flies and worms. — These lamps smoke. — Why are your doors and windows always open? — The soldiers had fires. — We had no opportunities; but you had very good opportunities. — The lions are stronger than the tigers. — The boys become sailors. — All men (human beings) are mortal. — These gentlemen are Americans. — The English (pl.) have good soldiers. — We had cows and oxen, pigs and sheep (pl.), calves and lambs, horses and dogs, fowls and hens. — (The) eagles have black\* feathers.

## TWENTY-FOURTH LESSON.

## DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

The prepositions “of” and “to” are generally not translated by a particular word, but are expressed by the termination of the article, pronoun or adjective which precedes the substantive.

## DECLENSION OF FEMININE NOUNS.

## SINGULAR.

“the” before a feminine noun is translated	die
“of the”      ”      ”      ”      ”      ”	der
“to the”      ”      ”      ”      ”      ”	der

## EXAMPLE.

*Nominative.* die Hand, the hand.

\* See L. XVI, 31.

*Genitive.* der Hand, of the hand.

*Dative.* der Hand, to the hand.

In the same manner are declined all other pronouns, for instance:

*N.* uns're Stadt, our town

*G.* uns'rter Stadt, of our town

*D.* uns'rter Stadt, to our town.

gehört, belongs — gehören, belong — gehört, (past part.) belonged  
gesprochen (past part.), spoken — versprochen (past part.) promised  
geliehen (past part.), lent.

die Treue, the faithfulness — das Sinnbild, the symbol  
das Geschenk', the present — die Putzmacherin, the milliner  
der Uhrmacher, the watchmaker.

The prepositions mit, von and in govern the dative case, i. e. the noun which follows them, stands always in the dative.

mit, with — von, from — in, in.

**46.** Diese Bänder gehören meiner Schwester. — Jene Mädchen sind Putzmacherinnen. — Der Bruder dieser Frau ist ein Uhrmacher. — Die Uhrmacher dieser Stadt sind alle reich. — Ich habe das Buch ihrer Mutter gegeben. — Ich habe gestern mit Ihrer Tante gesprochen. — Ihr Bruder war heute nicht in der Schule. — Er war weder in der Schule noch in der Kirche; er war auf dem Lande. — Wir kommen von der Kirche. — Diese Kinder kommen von der Schule. — Ich hatte ein Loch in meiner Tasche.

**47.** The daughter of this woman is a milliner. — The milk of our cow is very good. — He writes to his sister; she writes to her mother; we write to our aunt. — The houses of this town are low. — The bonnet belongs to this lady. — All those castles have belonged to the queen. — The dog is the symbol of (the) faithfulness. — Where are your books? I have lent them to your sister.

— She has made (to) her daughter a present. — We have sold our fowls to a woman. — The family of the queen was already departed. — The eggs of this hen are very large. — This watch belongs to my sister. — I know all physicians in this town. — The king has written to the queen. — I have promised (to) your sister a present. — William has received this present from his mother. — (The) birds live in the air. — He had nothing in his pocket. — These ladies are the aunts of (the) Mrs. 'Otto.

## TWENTY-FIFTH LESSON.

## DECLINATION OF THE PLURAL OF ALL SUBSTANTIVES.

The plural of all substantives is declined in the same manner viz.

"the" before the plural of a noun is translated die  
 "of the"      "      "      "      "      "      "      "      der  
 "to the"      "      "      "      "      "      "      "      den

In the dative plural all nouns must end in *n*, and if the nominative plural has no *n*, this letter must be added in the dative. — The present lesson contains feminine nouns only.

### EXAMPLES.

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
<i>N.</i> die Uhr, the watch	die Uhren, the watches
<i>G.</i> der Uhr, of the watch	der Uhren, of the watches
<i>D.</i> der Uhr, to the watch	den Uhren, to the watches.

*N. seine Tochter, his daughter | seine Töchter, his daughters*

G. seiner Tochter, of his daughter	seiner Töchter, of his daughters
D. seiner Tochter, to his daughter	seinen Töchtern, to his daughters.

Decline: ihre Mutter, their mother.

N. ihre Magd, her servant	ihre Mägde, her servants
G. ihrer Magd, of her servant	ihrer Mägde, of her servants
D. ihrer Magd, to her servant	ihren Mägden, to her servants.
schmecken, (to) taste	der Geschmack, the taste
riechen, (to) smell	der Geruch, the smell
die Farbe, the colour	die Zunge, the tongue
die Rose, the rose	die Nase, the nose
angenehm, agreeable	unangenehm, disagreeable
rostig, rusty	bitter, bitter.

48. Die Töchter dieser Frauen sind Buzzmacherinnen. — Die Schlosser der Thüren waren rostig. — Der Geruch der Rosen ist angenehm. — Dieser Thee schmeckt bitter. — Die Blumen riechen angenehm. — Diese Blume riecht nicht. — Diese Frauen haben böse Zungen.

49. Mrs. N. is arrived with her daughters. — We have spoken with her sisters. — Have you given the money to the servants? — The teeth of (the) mice are sharp. — You write with bad pens. — Has she received an answer from the ladies. — These ribbons belong to my sisters. — The daughters of these women are servants. — We have found it in his writings. — The roofs of (the) churches are usually high. — We have found it so in all large towns. — Louis is gone out with his sisters. — The colour of the rose is red. — The smell of (the) flowers is sweet (agreeable). — The prices of (the) coals are lower in summer than in winter. — The price of these watches is too high. — We had nothing in our pockets. — Who has the keys of these doors. — The key of this door is rusty. — The taste of that fruit is bitter. — We taste with

our tongue and we smell with our nose; we write with a pen. — We have sold our watches to these ladies. — The colour of the air is blue.

---

## TWENTY-SIXTH LESSON.

## DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

## DECLENSION OF MASCULINE AND NEUTER NOUNS.

## SINGULAR.

<i>N.</i>	der Schlüssel*, the key	ein Fenster, a window
<i>G.</i>	des Schlüssels, of the key	eines Fensters, of a window
<i>D.</i>	dem Schlüssel, to the key	einem Fenster, to a window.

Decline in this manner all nouns of Lessons 21 and 22.

In the genitive an *e* is sometimes inserted before the final *s* of the substantive, which *e* remains also in the dative. This is done merely for the sake of euphony, and the *e* is called the euphonic *e*.

## EXAMPLES:

<i>N.</i>	dieser Tisch*, this table	welches Haus, which house
<i>G.</i>	dieses Tisches, of this table	welches Hauses, of which house
<i>D.</i>	diesem Tische, to this table	welchem Hause, to which house.

All masculine and neuter nouns not ending *el*, *en*, *er* or *e* may be declined in this manner; but necessary is the euphonic *e* only, when the noun ends in a sibilant (*f*, *p*, *s*, *t*, *ʃ*) or in too many consonants (e. g. *Arzt*).

---

\* The singular of the masculine has a fourth case, called accusative which will be taught in the second book.

der Nachbar, the neighbour	die Bedingung, the condition, term.
der Regen, the rain	der Regenbogen, the rainbow
das Leben, the life	das Meer, the sea
die Zahl, the number	das Korn, the corn
zählen, (to) count	gezählt, (past part.) counted
hell, bright	der Tropfen, the drop.

„in dem“ and „von dem“ are usually contracted,  
 im is said instead of in dem  
 and vom „ „ „ „ von dem  
 thus im Frühling, im Sommer, im Herbst, im Winter;  
 instead of in dem Frühling &c. — im Wasser instead of  
 in dem Wasser.

50. Niemand hat die Tropfen des Meeres gezählt. — Dieses sind (ce sont) die Kinder unsres Nachbars. — Die Äpfel dieses Baumes sind nicht reif. — Die Bedingungen des Friedens waren hart. — Wie lange waren Sie auf (dat.) dem Lande? — Das Licht der Sonne ist heller als das des Mondes. — Die Farben des Regenbogens sind: roth, gelb, grün, blau und violett. — Der Sohn folgt\* seinem Vater. — Er hat es von einem Manne gehört. — Wir haben von unserm Buchhändler ein Geschenk erhalten.

51. The days of our life are counted. — The sons of our physician are arrived. — The wines of this merchant are not good. — The fruits of that tree are very sweet. — The doors and windows of his house are always open. — We admire the flowers of the spring. — Have you seen the horses of the Englishman? — The shoes and boots of this shoemaker are too dear. — The windows of my room are always shut. — The Spaniard has sold his horse to our physician. — All these houses belong to my friend. — I have promised (to) this child a. present. — We have lent our plates and spoons to your neighbour. — The father has written to his son. — Have you seen the king's castle (the castle of the king)?

---

\* This verb governs the dative in German.

We have bought this metal from an American. — The light of the moon is pale. — The feathers of the eagle are black. — The eggs of this bird are very large. — The memory of a child is weak. — It was not in the book. — Nobody was in the house. — I have heard it from my brother. — We have given the money to a workman. — I have found it in a wood. — The colour of the sea was green.

---

## TWENTY-SEVENTH LESSON.

## DECLENSION OF SUBSTANTIVES.

## DECLENSION OF MASCULINE AND NEUTER NOUNS.

## PLURAL.

The declension of all nouns is the same in the plural, see L. 25.

<i>N.</i> die Schlüssel, the keys	mehrere Fenster, several windows
<i>G.</i> der Schlüssel, of the keys	mehrerer Fenster, of several windows
<i>D.</i> den Schlüsseln, to the keys	mehreren Fenstern, to several windows.
<i>N.</i> diese Tische, these tables	welche Häuser, which houses
<i>G.</i> dieser Tische, of these tables	welcher Häuser, of which houses
<i>D.</i> diesen Tischen, to these tables	welchen Häusern, to which houses
brauchen, to use	missbrauchen, to abuse
der Bernstein, the ambre	die Schwalbe, the swallow
die Kunst, the art	künstlich, artificial — flach, flat
die Zelle, the cell	die Biene, the bee.

52. Der Löwe ist der König der Thiere. — Die Füchse leben in Löchern. — Die Schwalben bauen ihre Nester unter die Dächer der Häuser. — Die Jungen vieler

Bögel sind hart. — Die Farbe des Bernsteins ist gelb. — Er mißbraucht die Nachsicht seiner Freunde. — Ich habe es Ihren Brüdern versprochen. — Die Kunst ist lang und kurz ist unser Leben (Goethe). — Die Zellen der Bienen sind künstlich.

53. The roofs of their houses are flat. — The enemies of this man are cunning. — The ships of the English (pl.) are better than the ships of the Dutch (pl.). — The friends of my friends are also my friends. — The eagle is the king of (the) birds. — We have given the bread to the children. — The teeth of (the) dogs are sharp. — The teacher has set (givien) (to) the pupils an exercise. — (The) storks live upon (von) frogs. — I hear the voices of the girls. — The answers of the pupils were good. — The feathers of these birds are beautiful. — I know the handwritings of these gentlemen. — We have given the meat to the dogs. — I know the voices of my children. — (The) Wolfs live in forests. — These watches belong to my brothers. — (The) Larks build their nests in the corn ; (thé) sparrows build in holes ; other birds build on (auf dat.) trees ; the nests of (the) birds are sometimes very artificial.\* — Have you given the fruits to your children ? — We have lent all our books to our friends.

---

\* i. e. made with art.

---

By the same author

## A METHOD OF LEARNING GERMAN.

(*see the foot-note to the first preface.*)

---

### PROSPECTUS.

---

We willingly subscribe to the maxim, that without a systematic exposition of grammar it is impossible to acquire any proficiency in a foreign language but we discover on the other hand the want of a well defined aim in all attempts which have been made yet to establish a systematic exposition of grammar the principal feature of a method for teaching German. Grammar, viz., is taught in these attempts as a preparatory science, previous to studying the language itself. The indefinite aim of this method is to enable the pupil by means of a preparatory course to classify either under a rule or an exception every word which in any future time may happen to come under his notice. The pupil having thus gone through a course of studies recommended to him for this purpose, is ultimately abandoned to himself to acquire the practical part of the language in whatever manner he likes or pleases.

Desirable as it is to acquire a superior knowledge of a foreign language, such a knowledge, for instance, as would enable the pupil to give to every one of his thoughts always the proper and adequate idiomatic expression and form — we are of opinion that the efforts of the learner of a foreign language ought for a long time to be directed and confined to the much more modest aim of acquiring merely the faculty to express himself in a simple, but correct and intelligible manner. To attain this end in the shortest possible time I sketched out the following plan. I selected a number of the most common and usual words and tried to ascertain what amount of grammatical knowledge would be required to construe these words into sentences of the utmost variety. Proceeding on this plan I found that the amount of inflectional forms and rules sufficient for all combinations of between 5000 and 6000 of the most common and usual words can be taught in a short, clear and comprehensive exposition. To this short and systematic exposition I applied then the words mentioned above in such a manner that every rule is followed by those words which fall under or are affected by it and also by an exercise, containing the usual combinations of these words, as far as they are influenced by the rule. Words and rules are thus learnt and practised together, they grow, as it were into one another and an early facility of using them to practical purposes is secured at once. Thus a pupil of only moderate talent, in following this method, derives within a short and given period, if not astonishing, at least certain and real results. He

is not only made acquainted with 5000 of the most usual and necessary words, but he learns, at the same time and together with them, all rules required for their composition and moreover is practised in constructing them into sentences of the utmost variety. He will thus be led gradually and by a systematic plan to the composition of those sentences which form the elements of conversation, of writing and of reading.

The work which I thus produce differs materially from AHN's and OLLENDORFF's methods to which it bears only an outward resemblance. The essential difference between these methods and my own consists in the systematic exposition of grammar which forms one of the main features of the present book. The method which is guided by the principle: "Learn a foreign language as you learnt your mother tongue!" is based on a fundamental error; for we learn our mother tongue by an amount of practice which it is impossible to give in any book of ordinary size. To leave out rules altogether and to expect the pupil to guess both rule and exception from a few contradictory examples given in German is indeed a convenient mode of teaching, but it cannot in the end lead to any other result than a fusion of all grammatical notions and consequently an incapacity of the pupil to express himself in a coherent and intelligible manner. If we wish to teach a language through the medium of a book of limited extent and within a limited period of time, there is no road that will lead to the desired end, other than a clear and comprehensive exposition of grammar, arranged after such principles

as will not only facilitate the committing the rules to memory but also enable the pupil to recollect them in a certain order and thus avoid confusion.

It will be required to add a few words on the composition of the book. It consists of three courses and a preparatory one. Two courses were finished first. They contain a number of about 4000 of the most usual words together with a systematic exposition of the rules and inflectional forms required for their composition. A third course was added afterwards, based on the same plan, and although I felt convinced that even a pupil of only moderate abilities will be able to go with advantage through these courses, I wrote for the use of those who commence the study of a foreign language at an early age, a so called preparatory course which carries out the same plan with only a few hundred words and in a manner much more adapted to the child's yet undeveloped faculties.

EDWARD SCHINZEL.

*Düben, printed by W. Steinmüller.*





